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SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CV *apl*

DEPUTY

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

GERARDO SIORDIA SALDIVAR,  
Petitioner,  
vs.  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
Respondent.

CASE NOS. 12-CV-2345 BEN  
12-CR-948 BEN-1

**ORDER DENYING  
28 U.S.C. § 2255 MOTION**

Petitioner Gerardo Siordia Saldivar moves pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255 for a reduction in his sentence based on his alien status and challenges Bureau of Prisons' policies which preclude him from participating in certain pre-release programs. Both because he waived the right to challenge his sentence and because his Equal Protection argument lacks merit, the Court **DENIES** the motion.

**DISCUSSION**

**I. WAIVER**

The Ninth Circuit recognizes strong public policy considerations justifying the enforcement of a defendant's waiver of his right to appeal or collaterally attack a judgment. *United States v. Novarro-Botello*, 912 F.2d 318, 321 (9th Cir. 1990). Waivers play an important role in the plea bargaining process and help ensure finality. *Id.* at 322. Generally, courts enforce a defendant's waiver of his right to appeal, as long as the waiver was "knowingly and voluntarily made" and

1 “encompasses the defendant’s right to appeal on the grounds claimed on appeal.”  
 2 *United States v. Nunez*, 223 F.3d 956, 958 (9th Cir. 2000) (quoting *United States v.*  
 3 *Martinez*, 143 F.3d 1266, 1270-71 (9th Cir. 1998)).

4 Petitioner waived his right to collaterally attack his sentence in his plea  
 5 agreement. Plea Agreement (Docket No. 19) ¶ XI. The plea agreement states,  
 6 “defendant waives, to the full extent of the law, any right to appeal or to collaterally  
 7 attack the conviction and sentence.” *Id.* Petitioner’s knowing and voluntary waiver  
 8 of his right to collaterally attack his sentence requires denial of his § 2255 motion.

## 9 II. EQUAL PROTECTION

10 Petitioner filed the present motion under 28 U.S.C. § 2255, but his Equal  
 11 Protection challenge to the constitutionality of certain Bureau of Prisons’ policies is  
 12 better construed as a challenge to the manner in which his sentence is being  
 13 executed under 28 U.S.C. § 2241. *See Hernandez v. Campbell*, 204 F.3d 861, 864  
 14 (9th Cir. 2000) (per curiam) (instructing that petitions challenging the “manner,  
 15 location or conditions of a sentence’s execution must be brought pursuant to §  
 16 2241”); *see also Montano-Figuero v. Crabtree*, 162 F.3d 548, 549 (9th Cir. 1998)  
 17 (illustrating that challenges to Bureau of Prisons’ policies are challenges to the  
 18 execution of an inmate’s sentence). Construing his motion liberally, the Court  
 19 considers Petitioner’s Equal Protection claim under 28 U.S.C. § 2241. *See Zichko v.*  
 20 *Idaho*, 247 F.3d 1015, 1020 (9th Cir. 2001) (noting a court’s “duty to construe pro  
 21 se pleadings liberally”).

22 Petitioner claims that Bureau of Prisons’ policies that prevent him from  
 23 participating in certain programs due to his alien status violate his right to Equal  
 24 Protection. However, Bureau of Prisons policies preventing deportable aliens from  
 25 participating in certain programs survive constitutional challenge. *Cf. McLean v.*  
 26 *Crabtree*, 173 F.3d 1176, 1186 (9th Cir. 1999) (finding BOP exclusion of prisoners  
 27 with detainers, including INS detainers, from community-based program based on  
 28 petitioners’ alien status did not violate Equal Protection).

17 CONCLUSION

20 IT IS SO ORDERED.

  
HON. ROGER T. BENITEZ  
United States District Judge